

WEL

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakeſp.*
Well-appare'd April on the heel
 Of limping winter treads. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
 The pow'r of wiſdom march'd before,
 And ere the facrificing throng he join'd,
 Admoniſh'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*
 Such muſick
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the ſons of morning ſung,
 Whiſt the Creator great
 His conſtellations ſet.
 And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*
 Learners muſt at firſt be believers, and their maſter's rules
 Have been once made axioms to them, they miſlead thoſe
 who think it ſufficient to excuſe them, if they go out of
 their way in a well-beaten track. *Locke.*
 He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
 His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
 To bear him back, and ſhare Evander's grief;
 A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
 Thoſe oppoſed files,
 Which lately met in the intestine ſhock,
 And furious cloſe of civil butchery,
 Shall now, in mutual well-beſeeming rank,
 March all one way. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
 O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horſe
 Impels the flying car, and wins the courſe.
 More diſmal than the loud diſſipated roar
 Of brazen enginry, that ceſſeleſs ſtorms
 The baſtion of a well-built city. *Philips.*
 He conducted his courſe among the fame well choſen
 friendſhips and alliances with which he began it. *Addiſon.*
 My ſon corrupts a well-derived nature
 With his inducement. *Shakeſp.*
 If good accrue, 'tis conſerr'd moſt commonly on the baſe
 and infamous; and only happening ſometimes to well-de-
 ſervers. *Dryden.*
 It grieves me he ſhould deſperately adventure the loſs of his
 well-deſerving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 What a pleaſure is well-directed ſtudy in the ſearch of
 truth! *Locke.*
 A certain ſpark of honour, which roſe in her well-diſpoſed
 mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone
 ſhe deſired to be. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The unprepoſſeſſed, the well-diſpoſed, who both together
 make much the major part of the world, are affected with a
 due fear of theſe things. *South's Sermons.*
 A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath ſuch a full
 and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward
 object, operating duly on a well-diſpoſed organ. *Locke.*
 Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
 Aſtium furveys the well-diſputed prize. *Dryden.*
 The ways of well-doing are in number even as many, as
 are the kinds of voluntary actions: ſo that whatever we do
 in this world, and may do it ill, we ſhew ourſelves therein
 by well-doing to be wiſe. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 The conſcience of well-doing may paſs for a recom-
 pence. *L'Eſtrange.*
 God will judge every man according to his works; to
 them, who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure
 through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the re-
 ward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 As far the ſpear I throw,
 As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*
 Fair nymphs and well-dreſ'd youths around her ſhone,
 But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*
 Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
 Shou'd chance to make the well-dreſt rabble ſtare. *Pope.*
 The deſire of eſteem, riches, or power, makes men expoſe
 the well-endowed opinions in faſhion. *Locke.*
 We ought to ſtand firm in well-eſtabliſhed principles, and
 not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*
 Echenus ſays, a venerable man
 Whole well-taught mind the preſent age ſurpaſs'd. *Pope.*
 Some reliques of the true antiquity, though diſguiſed, a
 well-eyed man may happily diſcover. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 How ſweet the products of a peaceful reign?
 The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting ſtrain:
 The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feaſt;
 A land rejoicing, and a people bleſt. *Pope.*
 Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue.
 From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
 Againſt the Moors his well-bleſſ'd ſword he draws. *Dryden.*
 Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*
 A rational ſoul can be no more diſcerned in a well-form'd,
 than ill-thrived infant. *Locke.*
 A well-form'd propoſition is ſufficient to communicate the
 knowledge of a ſubject. *Watts.*
 Oh! that I'd dy'd before the well-fought wall!
 Had ſome diſtinguiſh'd day renown'd my fall,
 All Greece had paid my ſolemn funerals. *Pope.*
 Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and

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are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of
 God. *Attorney.*
 Let firm, well-hammer'd ſoles protect thy feet
 Through freezing ſnows. *Gay's Trivia.*
 The camp of the heathen was ſtrong, and well-hammell'd,
 and compaſſed round with horſemen. *Luc. iv. 7.*
 Among the Romans, thoſe who ſaved the life of a citizen,
 were dreſſed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has
 been a mark of ſuch well-intentioned perſons as would be-
 tray their country. *Addiſon.*
 He, full of fraudulent arts,
 This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*
 He, by enquiry, got to the well-known houſe of Ka-
 lander. *Sidney.*
 Soon as thy letters trembling I unloſe,
 That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*
 Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
 With opening ſtreets, and ſhining ſtructures ſpread,
 She paſt, delighted, with the well-known ſcenes. *Pope.*
 From a confin'd well-manag'd ſtore,
 You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
 A noble ſoul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator
 of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manner'd court-
 ſlave, and one who is ever decent, becauſe he is naturally fer-
 vile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 Well-means think no harm; but for the reſt,
 Things ſacred they pervert, and ſilence is the beſt. *Dryden.*
 By craft they may prevail on the weakneſs of ſome well-
 meaning men to engage in their deſigns. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the
 conqueſt of France. *Arbutnot.*
 A critic ſuppoſes he has done his part, if he proves a
 writer to have fail'd in an expreſſion; and can it be wonder'd
 at, if the poets ſeem reſolv'd not to own themſelves in any
 error? for as long as one ſide deſpites a well-meant endea-
 vour, the other will not be ſatisfied with a moderate appro-
 bation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*
 Many ſober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of
 the peace of the kingdom, were impoſed upon. *Clarendon.*
 Jarring intereſts of themſelves create
 Th' according muſick of a well-mix'd ſtate. *Pope.*
 When the blaſt of winter blows,
 Into the naked wood he goes;
 And ſeeks the tuſky boar to rear,
 With well-mouth'd bounds, and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*
 The applauſe that other people's reaſon gives to virtuous
 and well-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children. *Locke.*
 All they grow able to judge for themſelves.
 The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleaſing of God,
 which is all in all, are towards thoſe that are without the
 church; the other toward thoſe that are within. *Bacon.*
 The exerciſe of the offices of charity is always well-plea-
 ſing to God, and honourable among men. *Attorney.*
 My voice ſhall ſound, as you do prompt mine ear;
 And I will ſtoop, and humble my intents
 To your well-practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
 The well-proportion'd ſhape, and beauteous face,
 Shall never more be ſeen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*
 I was not the haſty product of a day,
 But the well-ripen'd fruit of wiſe delay. *Dryden.*
 Procure thoſe that are freſh gathered, ſtraight, ſmooth, and
 well-rooted. *Mortimer's Hymns.*
 If I ſhould inſtruct them to make well-running verſes, they
 want genius to give them ſtrength. *Dryden.*
 The eating of a well-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's pa-
 late, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accom-
 panies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*
 Inſtead of well-ſet hair, baldneſs. *Iſa. iii. 24.*
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-stricken in age. *Gentili.*
 Many well-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-
 bellied women. *Speſtator, N. 127.*
 We never ſee beautiful and well-taſted fruits from a tree
 choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Duſſyſney.*
 The well-tim'd oars
 With ſounding ſtrokes divide the ſparkling waves. *Smith.*
 Wiſdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
 As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*
 Mean time we thank you for your well-took labour.
 Go to your reſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 Oh you are well-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs
 that make this muſick. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Her well-tun'd neck he view'd,
 And on her ſhoulders her diſhevel'd hair. *Dryden.*
 A well-weighted judicious poem, which at firſt gains no
 more upon the world than to be juſt received, inſinuates it-
 ſelf by inſenſible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*
 He ſails
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrifts,
 Which he calls intereſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
 Each by turns the other's bound invades,
 As, in ſome well-wrought picture, light and ſhade. *Pope.*
 WELLDAY, interjeſt. [This is a corruption of wellaway.] See
 WELAWAY.] Alas. *O well-*

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O welladay, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your
 huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp.*
 Ah, welladay! I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart. *Gay.*
 WELLBEING, *n. ſ.* [well and be.] Happineſs; proſperity.
 Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of
 man for his wellbeing, but only on God and his own
 ſpirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 For whoſe wellbeing
 So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
 Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
 The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:
 ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to
 his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and
 honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obe-
 dience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and well-
 being. *South's Sermons.*
 All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and well-
 being of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*
 He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives
 none of thoſe advantages which are perfecting of his nature,
 and neceſſary to his wellbeing. *Speſtator, N. 571.*
 WELLBO'RN, *n. ſ.* Not meanly defended.
 One whole extraction from an ancient line,
 Gives hope again that wellborn men may thrive. *Waller.*
 Heav'n, that wellborn ſouls inſpires,
 Prompts me, through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
 To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*
 WELLBRE'D, *adj.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.
 None have been with admiration read,
 But who, beſides their learning, were wellbred. *Ryſon.*
 Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*
 Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight,
 In mumbeling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*
 WELLNAT'URED, *adj.* [well and nature.] Good-natur'd;
 kind. *Arbutnot.*
 WELLON, *interjeſt.* A word of praife.
 Willdone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matt. xxi. 21.*
 WELLFA'VOURED, *adj.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; plea-
 ſing to the eye. *Shakeſp.*
 His wife ſeems to be wellfavoured. I will uſe her as the
 key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakeſp.*
 WELLMET, *interj.* [well and meet.] A term of ſalutation.
 Once more to-day wellmet, diſtemper'd lords;
 The king by me requiſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*
 On their life no grievous burthen lies;
 Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wiſe;
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
 Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*
 The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them
 were well-bred, wellnatur'd, amorous, and libertine at leaſt
 in their writings; it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*
 Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
 With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*
 WELNIGH, *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almoſt.
 The fame loſe for annoy'd has the knight,
 That wellnigh choaked with the deadly ſnake,
 His forces ſail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had wellnigh ſlip'd. *P.*
 England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons,
 and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*
 Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the
 duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that wellnigh the
 whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity
 alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 Notwithſtanding a ſmall diversity of poſitions, the whole ag-
 gregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos,
 would retain wellnigh an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*
 WELLS'NT, *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.
 They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in
 their age, but the conſcience of a wellſpent youth. *L'Eſtrange.*
 What a reſtorement then will it be to look back upon a
 wellſpent life? *Calamy's Sermons.*
 The conſtant tenour of their wellſpent days,
 No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praife. *Pope.*
 WELLS'PRING, *n. ſ.* [wellſpring, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource.
 The fountain and wellſpring of impurity, is a reſolv'd pur-
 poſe of mind to reap in this world, what ſenſual profit or
 ſenſual pleaſure ſeever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*
 Underſtanding is a wellſpring of life. *Prov. xvi. 22.*
 WELLY'LLER, *n. ſ.* [well and willer.] One who means
 kindly.
 Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might
 ſhew himſelf a wellwiler of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 There are fit occasions miſtrified for men to purchaſe to
 themſelves wellwilers: by the colour, under which they of-
 tentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*
 WELLY'N, *n. ſ.* [well and wily.] A wiſh of happineſs.
 Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a well-
 wiſh for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with
 France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*
 WELLY'SHER, *n. ſ.* [from wellwiſh.] One who wiſhes the
 good of another.
 WELLY'N, *n. ſ.* [from wellwiſh.] One who wiſhes the
 good of another.

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The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the
 law; the ſecret wellwiſher of the cauſe is to before the tribu-
 nal of conſcience. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N. 6.*
 Betray not any of your wellwiſhers into the like inconve-
 niences. *Speſtator, N. 271.*
 No man is more your ſincere wellwiſher than myſelf, or
 more the ſincere wellwiſher of your family. *Pope.*
 WELT, *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.
 Little low hedges made round like welts, with ſome pretty
 pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*
 Certain ſciols, or ſmatters, are buſy in the ſkirts and out-
 ſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature
 to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trim-
 ming of a ſcholar, a welt, or ſo; but no more. *B. Johnson.*
 To WELT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.
 To WELTER, *v. n.* [pealkan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch; wela-
 tari, Lat.]
 1. To roll in water or mire.
 He muſt not float upon his watry bier
 Unweep'd, nor welter to the parching winds. *Milton.*
 The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
 He ſoon diſcerns; and wellring by his ſide
 The next himſelf. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. i.*
 The gaſping head flies off, a purple flood
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood. *Dryden.*
 He ſung Darius, great and good,
 By too ſevere a fate,
 Fallen from his high eſtate,
 And wellring in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.
 If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or welter in filthineſs
 like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham.*
 WEMM, *n. ſ.* [jem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.
 Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or ſcar ſtill
 remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*
 WEN, *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreeſence, or
 protuberance.
 Warts are ſaid to be deſtroiy'd by the rubbing them with a
 green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck.
 It would be tried with corns and wens, and ſuch other ex-
 creſcences. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 Mountains ſeem but ſo many wens, and unnatural protube-
 rances upon the face of the earth. *Mare.*
 The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his
 poem: they are wens and other excreeſences, which belong
 not to the body. *Dryden's Duſſyſney.*
 A promontory wen with grieſly grace,
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*
 WENCH, *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]
 1. A young woman.
 What do I, filly wench, know what love hath prepared for
 me? *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ftarr'd wench!
 Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
 This look of thine will hurt my ſoul from heav'n,
 And ſeeds will ſow at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
 Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Thou wouldeſt perſwade her to a worſe offence.
 Than that, whereof thou diſt accuſe her wench. *Donne.*
 2. A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.
 But the rude wench her anſwer'd nought at all. *Speſer.*
 Do not play in wench-like words with that
 Which is ſo ſerious. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
 Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
 And wanton wenchies read romances. *Prior.*
 3. A ſtrumpet.
 It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon
 wenchies. *Speſtator, N. 266.*
 WENCHER, *n. ſ.* [from wench.] A fornicator.
 He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper; no game-
 ſter, wenchier, or ſop. *Grew's Coſmology.*
 To WEND, *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]
 1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but
 its preterite went, is ſtill in uſe.
 Back to Athens ſhall the lovers wend. *Shakeſp.*
 With league, whole date till death ſhall never end. *Shakeſp.*
 They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a liv-
 ing creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 Then Rome ſhall wend to Benevento;
 Great feats ſhall he achieve! *Arbutnot.*
 2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term.
 A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip
 of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the num-
 ber, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the
 greater can wend once. *Raleigh.*
 WENNEL, *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for weanling.] An animal
 newly taken from the dam.
 Pinch never thy wenneſ of water or meat. *Tuſſer.*
 If ever ye hope far to have them good meat, wenneſ.
 WENNY, *adj.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.
 Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them
 to be wenny.